

**Subpart G—Penalties; Suspension;
Revocation**

- 146.81 Penalties.
- 146.82 Suspension.
- 146.83 Revocation of zone grant.

**Subpart H—Petroleum Refineries in
Foreign-Trade Subzones**

- 146.91 Applicability.
- 146.92 Definitions.
- 146.93 Inventory control and recordkeeping system.
- 146.94 Records concerning establishment of manufacturing period.
- 146.95 Methods of attribution.
- 146.96 Approval of other recordkeeping systems.

APPENDIX TO PART 146—GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING PRODUCIBILITY AND RELATIVE VALUES FOR OIL REFINERY ZONES

AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 81a–81u, 1202 (General Note 20, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1623, 1624.

SOURCE: T.D. 86–16, 51 FR 5049, Feb. 11, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 146.0 Scope.

Foreign trade zones are established under the Foreign Trade Zones Act and the general regulations and rules of procedure of the Foreign Trade Zones Board contained in 15 CFR part 400. This part 146 of the Customs Regulations governs the admission of merchandise into a foreign trade zone, manipulation, manufacture, or exhibition in a zone; exportation of the merchandise from a zone; and transfer of merchandise from a zone into Customs territory.

Subpart A—General Provisions**§ 146.1 Definitions.**

(a) The following words, defined in section 1 of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a), are given the same meaning when used in this part, unless otherwise stated: “Board”, “Grantee”, and “Zones”.

(b) The following are general definitions for the purpose of this part:

(1) *Act*. “Act” means the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 998–1003; 19 U.S.C. 81a–u).

(2) *Activation*. “Activation” means approval by the grantee and port director for operations and for the admis-

sion and handling of merchandise in zone status.

(3) *Admit*. “Admit” means to bring merchandise into a zone with zone status.

(4) *Alteration*. “Alteration” means a change in the boundaries of an activated zone or subzone; activation of a separate site of an already-activated zone or subzone with the same operator at the same port; or the relocation of an already-activated site with the same operator.

(5) *Customs territory*. “Customs territory” is the territory of the U.S. in which the general tariff laws of the U.S. apply. “Customs territory of the United States” includes only the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. (General Note 2, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202)).

(6) *Constructive transfer*. “Constructive transfer” is a legal fiction which permits acceptance of a Customs entry for merchandise in a zone before its physical transfer to the Customs territory.

(7) *Deactivation*. “Deactivation” means voluntary discontinuation of the activation of an entire zone or subzone by the grantee or operator. Discontinuance of the activated status of only a part of a zone site is an alteration.

(8) *Default*. “Default” means an action or omission that will result in a claim for duties, taxes, charges, or liquidated damages under the Foreign Trade Zone Operator Bond.

(9) *Merchandise*. “Merchandise” includes goods, wares and chattels of every description, except prohibited merchandise. Building materials, production equipment, and supplies for use in operation of a zone are not “merchandise” for the purpose of this part.

(10) *Domestic merchandise*. “Domestic merchandise” is merchandise which has been (i) produced in the U.S. and not exported therefrom, or (ii) previously imported into Customs territory and properly released from Customs custody.

(11) *Foreign merchandise*. “Foreign merchandise” is imported merchandise which has not been properly released from Customs custody in Customs territory.